

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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EXTRACT FROM MR. CRARY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker, I have thus far confined myself to the question. I have now some thing to say about men. Ever since the Harrisburg Convention, no speech has been delivered on this floor which has not some reference to the existing political relations of the country. This has not been in order. It is not our province to make Presidents, nor to waste the time of the House in making speeches in favor of the candidates of either political party; and yet this has been done, and to an extent that it would be almost out of order not to make a reply. I propose to reply, but not in the way that will be most agreeable to the opposition. I shall indulge in no vituperation, and make use of no abusive epithet. These weapons belong to my political opponents.

The gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. PROFFIT], who occupied the floor yesterday, has brought before the House the hero of North Bend, not as he is in his old age, with mental infirmities fast thickening upon him, but as he was when in command of the Northwestern army in the last war. That gentleman has applauded the Presidential candidate of the opposition for three great exploits: 1st, the battle of Tippecanoe; 2d, being the first to suggest the armament of the lakes; and, lastly, for the battle of the Thames. I have a few words to say on each of these subjects.

Any one who will put himself to the trouble of reading the official accounts of the battle of Tippecanoe, will see that General Harrison performed no great act of generalship on that occasion. From the General's own confessions, the army was encamped in an exposed position, affording "great facility to the approach of savages," and at night was completely surprised by the Indians, and only escaped destruction by the gallantry of the brave Kentuckians, and a part of the old fourth regiment from Massachusetts. But I will confine myself to the official report, that will prove all that has been asserted. It will also prove that General Harrison was the greatest egotist that ever wrote in the English language. Other generals have awarded some merit to the God of battles, but not so with General Harrison. It was "I" that did all from the morning that "I" commenced my march," until "I" announced that I had no intention of attacking them (the Indians) until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands that I had made—that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash." "I halted," and "I resumed my march." "I advanced," and "I rose at a quarter after four o'clock." "I mounted my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked, I reinforced every part of the line, I formed the body of dragoons, I meant to pursue the enemy in their flight, but," ay, BUT, "being engaged, I did not observe it until it was too late." Yes, this would-be captain of captains did not observe the flight of the enemy "until it was too late" to pursue them.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must return to the morning of the 6th of November, when this consummate general was within eleven miles of the scene of his subsequent exploits. A march of six miles is made through open prairies, "with the infantry in two columns of files on either side of the road, and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, in the rear, and on the flanks," when, coming to open woods, the whole army is formed in order of battle. A company of mounted riflemen formed the advanced guard; then came the United States infantry, flanked by two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted riflemen; then comes the baggage, covered by three companies of militia infantry; and lastly comes the cavalry. We ought now to expect a fight, for the whole army is "in the order of battle." But we are doomed to disappointment. The order is given to "break off in short columns of companies," and to move slowly and cautiously along, the several corps changing position "three times in the distance of a mile." At last a creek is approached, when the order for battle again passes from column to column.

Mr. LINCOLN here raised a question, whether it was in order to discuss matters not before the House.

Mr. OGLE said no friend of Gen. Harrison feared the discussion.

Several members expressing a wish for the debate to proceed, Mr. LINCOLN withdrew his motion.

Mr. CRARY resumed and said he did not expect to be allowed to proceed. He thought, however, he was indulging in no greater latitude of debate than was yesterday permitted to the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. PROFFIT]. When Mr. P. was speaking, Mr. BRINES temporarily occupied the Speaker's chair. That gentleman had canvassed not only the merits of General Harrison for the

Presidency, but called up the past political history of a member of the House, [Mr. Wick], and yet no one rose and called to order, or pronounced the remarks irrelevant to the question. He was free to admit that such discussion was unprofitable; but if it was in order to make the attack, it ought also to be in order to make a reply. Were gentlemen prepared to allow of such a course of attack, and then prevent a reply? If so, evil would come out of it of no ordinary magnitude.

Mr. PROFFIT rose to explain. He appealed to the House, whether he said any thing disrespectful of his colleague. He did not intend to injure his feelings.

Mr. CRARY said he was aware that the feelings of his colleague [Mr. Wick] were not injured. But this did not justify the attack. Did the gentleman know that he would not hurt his feelings?

But, Mr. Speaker, to return to General Harrison, whom we left with his army drawn up in the order of battle. No enemy, however, appears; but, from certain indications of a hostile feeling, it is determined to encamp for the night. "Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment," information was received that the Indians "had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence." This was not to be borne.

A refusal to answer by the Indians caused the lines of a camp to be traced; but when they answered "with contempt and insolence," the camp lines are obliterated, the army moves forward, with "every man eager to decide the contest immediately." It moves about the width of an eighty acre lot, and then halts again, not to encamp, but to enable "I" to hold a parley with three Indians, one of them the particular friend of the Prophet. Well, what does this friend of the Prophet say? Why, that an answer had been sent to General Harrison's demands, but that the bearers "have unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash." What was this answer? The official report showeth it not. It only says, "I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made." On a promise from this friend of the Prophet that no hostilities should be committed till the will of the President of the United States was explained, our hero resumes his march, and advances within one hundred and fifty yards of the town. Fifty Indians sally forth and demand a halt. "I immediately advanced to the front, and caused the army to halt."

"In a few moments the man (the friend of the Prophet) who had been with me before, made his appearance. I informed him that my object, for the present, was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water. He informed me that there was a creek to the northwest, which he thought would suit our purpose." * * *

"I found the ground for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it." It was suited for regular troops, opposed to regulars, "BUT IT AFFORDED GREAT FACILITY TO THE APPROACH OF SAVAGES."

Here follows a description of the ground from the official report:

"It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front, (towards the Indian town,) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, was a small stream, clothed with willow and other brushwood. Towards the left flank this beach of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point."

On this ground pointed out by an enemy, and "AFFORDING GREAT FACILITY TO THE APPROACH OF SAVAGES," were traced the lines of a night encampment, with the front and rear lines separated from each other about twenty-seven rods on the left, and fourteen rods on the right flank.

Mr. UNDERWOOD here enquired what authority Mr. C. had for saying the ground was pointed out by the enemy.

Mr. CRARY referred him to the official report, where he would find it under Gen. Harrison's own sign manual.

But to return to the order of encampment. The front line was occupied by one battalion of United States infantry, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear was composed of the other battalion of United States infantry on the left, and four militia companies on the right. The left flank was filled up by two companies of mounted riflemen, and the right flank by one company. Two troops of dragoons were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and one troop in rear of the front line. These troops were all in single rank, and were defended by two Captains' guards, consisting of eighty-eight men, and two subalterns' guards, consisting of twenty men. But as the report makes no mention either of a picket guard, or of a common camp guard, it seems that this indispensable requisite of an army encamped in an enemy's country, was entirely overlooked and omitted. This is evident, from the fact that in the opening of the battle, some of the men were stricken down in the very doors of their tents.

We have here, sir, the camp of General Harrison when in an Indian country, and so apprehensive of an attack that "the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite to his post in the line." General Harrison says his order of march was "similar to that used by General Wayne," but was the order of encampment that of General Wayne, or that of any other General winning glory in Indian warfare?

Did General Wayne ever encamp in an Indian country without first throwing up a breastwork, either of wood or of earth? Was not this course pursued by all the early Indian fighters of New England? Such breastworks are often spoken of by her early writers, and Hubbard tells us of one case where a stone breastwork was thrown up in the midst of a fight. Did Col. Johnson ever encamp, when in the midst of hostile Indians, without defending his camp by a breastwork? If he had, sir, his gallant little band of mounted men would never have covered themselves with glory at the battle of the Thames. In the Black Hawk war, did General Atkinson ever omit the barricade for a single night? Never.—When it could not be made of wood, one of earth was thrown up. To General Harrison belongs the honor of encamping an army without breastworks, in sight of an Indian town, the inhabitants of which "HAD MANIFESTED NOTHING BUT HOSTILITY." Let the honor be his, and let his political friends write it on all their banners; but the hand writing should be one of blood—the blood of one-fourth of a most gallant and chivalrous army.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have not yet done with this camp upon "dry oak land," surrounded by a "marshy prairie." It appears from the official report that the fires were built within the camp, and were burning at a quarter after four o'clock in the morning. "Our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim." Under these circumstances, need we wonder at the slaughter that ensued? The fires were, indeed, extinguished after the battle commenced, but this proved that they should not have been built, if it proved any thing. Camp fires were necessary, but in Indian warfare they should be without the camp, if allowed to burn all night. They then give no advantage to an enemy—on the contrary, on coming within their range, the enemy becomes the object of "a surer aim."

Sir, I pass over the movements of the General during the battle. I say nothing of his horseback ride in a camp with a right flank of fourteen rods; nothing of his order to Major Daviess to dislodge, with a party of dismounted dragoons, the enemy from some trees in front of four companies of United States infantry. Let others decide whether Indians can be driven from such a position by swords and pistols, better than by muskets and bayonets. It is, perhaps, decided from this fact, that the dragoons were driven back, with the loss of the gallant Major Daviess, and that the enemy were immediately dislodged by a company of infantry. I need not allude to the number of men engaged in battle, nearly one-fourth of whom were killed or wounded.

The army, says an official letter of the 18th December, deducting dragoons, was but little over 700 men. Of these 62 were killed, and 126 wounded. The Prophet's force amounted to 450. Of these from 36 to 40 were left on the field. What official precision! From 36 to 40 were left on the field; but these did not comprise all their dead. The Indians were seen to take off not only the wounded, but the dead. Indians take their dead from the field in the midst of a battle! Such stories are often told, but they generally come from warriors who fight at a respectful distance, and make out their reports of the dead on supposition. In the present instance the dead may have been taken away, for the report says, "several were found in the houses, and one, of many graves found in the houses, was opened, and found to contain three dead bodies." Could all this have been done in the presence of a victorious army? Not in civilized warfare. In such a war the conquerors bury the dead. With these facts before them, the trusty followers of the Prophet might have claimed at least a drawn battle, and, in support of their position, have pointed to the dead taken from the field, and to the fresh graves in which they were buried. But the Indian account of this battle has not been given to history.—If, however, you and I had been present, Mr. Speaker, at their next great war dance, we should have heard the songs of the braves of their nation, and listened to the recital of their deeds of renown.

I have done, Mr. Speaker, with the official account of the battle of Tippecanoe. It has been converted into a victory. Let it be so recorded on the page of history.—But, for the honor of history, let there also be recorded on the same page deeds of more enduring fame—not indeed on the part of the officers and soldiers, for they fought like men, but on the part of the General, who, without trenching his night encampment, without the ordinary precautions against surprise, exposed these gallant spirits to sacrifice and slaughter.

The gentleman from Indiana has given to General Harrison the credit of first suggesting the armament of the lakes, in the war of 1812. If I am correctly informed, that honor belongs to another. It was first suggested by General Armstrong to Governor Eustis, then Secretary of War. The letter bore date the 2d of January, 1812, and says:

"Resting, as the Canadian line of defence does in its whole extent, on navigable lakes and rivers, no time should be lost in getting a naval ascendancy on both; for, *ceteris paribus*, the belligerent who is first to obtain these advantages, will (miracles excepted) win the game."

Again, the same letter says:

"For Western defence employ Western men, accustomed to the rifle and the stratagems of Indian warfare. To their customary arms add

a pistol and a sabre, and to ensure celerity of movement mount them on horseback. Give them a competent leader, and a good position within a striking distance of Indian villages or settlements. Why not at Detroit, where you have a strong fortress and a detachment of artillerymen? Recollect, however, that this position, far from being good, would be positively bad unless your naval means have ascendancy on Lake Erie."

In "Armstrong's Notices of the War in 1812," at page 177, is a note on the subject of the armament of the lakes, in the following words:

"No efficient measures were taken by the government to obtain a command of the lakes until October, 1812. A letter written about this time by General Armstrong to Mr. Gallatin, was probably the means of recalling the attention of the cabinet to this important subject. In this letter the General stated the following facts: 'That he was informed by Captain Chaucey that as early as the month of July, Captain Woolsey had requested twenty six-pounders, of which there were more than one hundred in the Navy Yard unemployed; that the intention of Woolsey was to arm such vessels of commerce as could be found on the lake and at Sackett's Harbour, with the aid of which he would be able to get a complete command of the water.'

On these facts General Armstrong remarked, that "the object was of the highest importance; that besides giving us the advantage of an exclusive and uninterrupted use of the lakes for public purposes, it would effectually separate Upper from Lower Canada, cut asunder the enemy's line of communication, and prevent Brock and Provost from succoring each other."

Now, sir, no letter is found from General Harrison on this subject until the month of Dec. following. On the 12th of that month he wrote to the War Department, advising the employment of naval means; or, rather saying, "if the Government would employ naval means, all these objects could be accomplished in the short space of two months in the spring." But this advice, if such it could be called, was substantially revoked in his letter of the 17th of March. At this time he says:

"If there is positive certainty of our getting the command of Lake Erie, and having a regular force of three thousand five hundred, or even three thousand, well disciplined men, the proposed plan of setting out from Cleveland, and landing on the northern shore, below Malden, would, perhaps, be the one by which that place and its dependencies could be most easily reduced."

After stating his ignorance of "the preparations that were making to obtain the naval superiority upon Lake Erie," and the utter impossibility of transporting a large and undisciplined army, the General proceeds:

"Although the expense and difficulty of transporting the provisions, artillery, and stores for an army round the head of the lake would be very considerable, the lake being possessed by our ships, and the heavy baggage taken in boats along its margin, the troops would find no difficulty 'in the land route.'"

Here, sir, are the views of a man who has been praised for being the first to suggest the armament of the lakes. Fortunately for the country, these views did not prevail. Time had lessened the influence of the General of the Northwestern army, and his suggestions were discarded. A new order was issued by the War Department for prosecuting the campaign on the plan given in March, which was, "to get command of the lakes."

But, sir, the plan of operations came near being defeated by a cautiousness amounting to timidity, I had almost said to cowardice. On the 21st of April, the General, after approving of the plan of operations presented by the War Department, says that he shall watch the movements of the enemy narrowly, "but in the event of their landing at Lower Sandusky, that post cannot be saved." The enemy did land, but not to fulfil this prophecy. The post was saved, but not by General Harrison. He had withdrawn the body of his army to Seneca, nine miles distant. Under command of the gallant Col. Croghan, a detachment of one hundred and sixty men resolved to defend the post, or die in the attempt. Sir, need I tell the result? It is written on the brightest page of our history.

Mr. Speaker, I will not allude to the determination of General Harrison to destroy his stores at Seneca, and retreat to Upper Sandusky, leaving the whole lake coast defenceless. Nor will I allude to his order to Major Croghan to abandon the fort and repair to head quarters. These I pass over; and I pass over, also, the General's official report, wherein it appears that he left this intrepid body of men to meet all the assaults of near two thousand of the enemy, and left them, too, with but "one six pounder, seven rounds of cannon cartridges, and forty rounds for small arms."

In April, the post could not be saved; on the last day of July he ordered it to be abandoned and burnt; but, on hearing the cannonading, he made the discovery that any attempt to storm it could be resisted with effect. He therefore remained in his camp at Seneca, without making a solitary movement, until he was informed that the enemy were retreating. He then went to wards the post as fast as the dragoons could carry him, but "not an enemy was to be seen." The General then returned to Seneca, and wrote the Secretary of War that he had before informed him "that the post of Lower Sandusky could not be defended against heavy cannon." He had informed him that the post could not be saved at any rate; and while the battle was raging, speaking of Croghan, he said, "the blood be on his own head—I wash my hands of it."

In August the exertions of the War Department were crowned with success. Our squadron obtained command of the lakes, and, soon after, General Harrison crossed

over to make an attack on Malden. When he arrived, Proctor had fled, and was not overtaken until he reached the Thames of lake St. Clair. This happened on the 5th of October, when a battle was fought that closed the war in Upper Canada. Of late, the friends of General Harrison have claimed great honor for him on this occasion.—But he does not deserve it. The glory of the victory was awarded at the time to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, and it belongs to him. His regiment of mounted men made the charge upon the British lines, and broke them to pieces. They also crossed the swamp, and fought against the Indians without any aid from the rest of the army. The charge was suggested by Col. Johnson, and all that General Harrison did was to give the order. I am aware that the official report gives us to understand that the plan of attack came from "a moment's reflection."

"While I," says the General, "was engaged in forming the infantry, I had directed Colonel Johnson's regiment, which was still in front, to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy, and upon the advance of the infantry, to take ground to the left, and forming upon that flank, to endeavor to turn the right of the Indians. A moment's reflection, however, convinced me, that from the thickness of the woods, and swampiness of the ground, they would be unable to do any thing on horseback, and there was no time to dismount them and place their horses in security. I therefore, determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the British lines at once by a charge of the mounted infantry." The measure was not sanctioned by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed."

This is the statement of General Harrison. Would any one imagine from it that the change in the order of battle was suggested by another? Yet such is the fact. Col. Johnson says: "I requested General Harrison to permit me to charge." He did charge, and at such speed that the British had not time to discharge their third fire before they were totally routed.

Mr. COOPER here enquired of Mr. CRARY his authority for asserting that the order of battle was changed at the request of Col. Johnson.

Mr. CRARY referred to Armstrong's notices of the war of 1812, wherein was a letter asserting the fact, under Col. Johnson's own signature.

This battle put an end to the war in Upper Canada. In the following spring Gen. Harrison tendered his resignation as Major General of the army. It was immediately accepted, and the vacancy filled with the name of Major General Andrew Jackson. I have seen it stated, Mr. Speaker, in a late publication of the friends of General Harrison, that this resignation was brought about by the War Department, from a spirit of malice and envy. This is a libel upon the reputation of an able, but much abused public servant. The then Secretary of War entertained no ill will towards the commander of the Northwestern army. He probably considered him an inefficient general, and was glad to supply his place with the name of him whose achievements as a warrior and civilian, have filled the measure of his country's glory.

I am aware, sir, that my remarks militate against hundreds of certificates that have been produced to prove General Harrison an able commander. These certificates are entitled to consideration. But it is to be recollected that the great majority of them were given by officers over whom the General had authority. They are the evidence of witnesses under duress, and are to be received, at least, with caution before the high tribunal of the public. It is not common for generals of distinction—the heroes of battle-fields—to go about the camp to obtain certificates of good conduct. At Austerlitz, and Jena and Marengo, Napoleon needed no such endorsement of his fame; nor did Nelson at Copenhagen, at Aboukir and at Trafalgar. It was reserved for General Harrison to establish the precedent of obtaining certificates from subaltern officers to prove himself a warrior and a hero.

Mr. Speaker, I have done with General Harrison. He is now the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and his friends expect to succeed by inspiring in his behalf a military enthusiasm throughout the country. They are doomed to disappointment. They may raise the pean shout in glorification of their hero, but it will meet with no response from the hearts of the millions.

From the Globe.
MR. CLAY'S LAST YEAR'S NOTIONS ON ABOLITION.

In the speech made but a year ago, Mr. Clay gave a view of the dangers of Abolition, and their sources, which renders his present position, and that of his Federal friends, irreconcilable to patriotism. In that speech, Mr. Clay thus classed the Abolitionists:

"There are three classes of persons, apparently, opposed to the continued existence of slavery in the United States. The first are those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the power of the States composing the Confederacy."

"The next class consists of apparent Abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated, co-operate with the Abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right."

"The third class are the most ultra Abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them the rights of property are nothing—the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing—the acknowledged and contestable powers of the States nothing—civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in

which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, is nothing."

In the first class, Mr. Clay accurately portrays the very few Democrats who have given way to the feeling excited upon the subject. In the second, the mass of the Federal party, who, not daring to attack our Government and Union openly, and in flagrant violation of the constitution, unite and make common cause with the more daring assailants—their Abolition associates—under the pretext of defending the right of petition. This is the link which connects Mr. Adams and all the northern Federalists in Congress—King and all the Federalists in New York—Gov. Everett and all his friends in Massachusetts—in a word, the whole body of Federal leaders and their followers, with the Abolitionists throughout the North. Of the two classes which compose this body of opposition, the Federalists are the worst. They are opposed to the constitution—the Abolitionists only to that feature of it which sanctions slavery.

Our purpose, at present, is simply to prove, from Mr. Clay's own admissions, that the ground on which he and his friends now co-operate with the Abolitionists, is indefensible. In the speech before us, Mr. Clay says:

"It has been supposed, however, by a majority of Congress, that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, not to act definitely upon them. There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to an absolute rejection of the prayer of the petitioners."

According to this common sense view of the subject, sustained by all parliamentary usage and rule, what pretence is there for the assertion that "the right peaceably to assemble and petition," is infringed in rejecting the prayer, by refusing to receive the petition—or by receiving and voting to reject it, by laying it on the table, or by a direct vote of rejection? If you meet a solicitor in the street, and you reject his application by refusing to receive his paper, or, after receiving, by refusing to comply with the request preferred, both parties exercise their rights fully. The one is not hindered in making his demand; the other having the right to reject it, does so in the way deemed the most appropriate—the right to reject, inferring the right to judge of the mode of rejection. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to comply with the wishes of the Abolitionists. It, therefore, refuses compliance, by refusing to receive and entertain the petitions. Mr. Clay in continuing his remarks upon this point, properly says:

"I know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was more remote from the intention of the majority from which I differed, than to violate the right of petition in any case in which, according to its judgment, that right could constitutionally be exercised."

And yet he says:

"I fear, sir, that the Abolitionists have acquired a considerable apparent force, by blending with the object which they have in view, a collateral and totally different question, arising out of an alleged violation of the right of petition."

And who constitute the "apparent force," thus blended with the Abolitionists? Are they not universally Mr. Clay's political friends? Is there a Northern Federalist who has not seized hold of this as a point of contact to make a political association with the Abolitionists, and bring them to their support at the polls? Every enemy of the President and his administration in the New York Legislature, laid hold of this as the common ground of the resolutions, in the passage of which they united with the Abolitionists, as the bond of alliance between them. And can Mr. Clay and his Southern friends, after his admission that this, his second class of Abolitionists, are blended with, and make up, the "apparent force" of the anti-slavery party, insist that there is no co-operation between Federalism or Whiggery, and Abolitionism? It is plain, from the statements of Mr. Clay's speech, that they not only co-operate with them, but that they do it upon a false pretence.

ROMANCE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson correspondent of the Natchez Courier tells the following story:

"I turn from the Legislature to give an item which smacks of romance and novelty. To-day there arrived in the stage, in company with Judge Bodley, a fair faced and juvenile passenger, in pantaloons arrayed, and on stopping at the mansion of Madame Dixon, the said personage was consigned to a room in company with Senator Thomas B. Rives."

"In a few minutes suspicious were set afloat that the stranger aforesaid was a woman; whereupon Mrs. Dixon, in curious trepidation, repaired to the presence of her new guest. 'You are a woman,' said Mrs. D. 'I know I am,' replied the stranger; 'but listen to my story.' She then related an adventure that far eclipsed the dangers braved by the lover of Orlando: she had been cruelly treated, her husband had fled the country, and, resolved to find him, she changed her dress, and went to the Mississippi river, where she secured a place on board one of the steamboats as cabin boy. This life she followed up and down the western waters for eight months. Despairing of the object of her anxious pursuit, she is now on her way to the bosom of her family in one of the eastern counties of Mississippi."

"When her sex was discovered, several ladies and gentlemen recalled her acquaintance; and by the kindness of her friends, she was soon transformed, and conducted to the parlor, glittering in all the splendor of her sex. The stories she told were intensely interesting, and all true. While a cabin boy, she had two or three fights, in all of which she came off victorious."

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—The Gazette will be sent to all whose names are now on our subscription books, according to the usage common whenever a paper changes proprietors. If any wish to discontinue, they are requested to give notice, either to Daniel Bradford, Esq. or at the Gazette office—all who fail to do so will be considered subscribers.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE GAZETTE.

In assuming the editorial duties of a public press we are not ignorant of their weight, of the responsibility of the station, or of the little probability that any pecuniary profit will ever result from them—succeeding, also, a veteran editor, who has been long and favorably known to the public, we might well doubt our ability to fill his place with credit to ourselves, and to the satisfaction of its patrons.

If it should be asked, why, with a knowledge of these discouraging facts, we engage in them, it might be difficult to give a satisfactory answer to the merely worldly man, but one whose soul is animated by high and ennobling principles and feelings, will readily be able to comprehend our motives. To such we would say, that a desire to be useful in our day and generation is the principal reason. A great experiment is going on around us, an experiment in which the whole human family, to the remotest time, is deeply interested; the capacity of man for self-government. Believing that the sages and patriots of the revolution based our institutions upon sound principles, and that those principles have been widely departed from, we are desirous of taking a share in the great conflict now going on for their restoration.

Born and bred a democrat, and intimately connected with that party from early youth, all that interests it, interests us—all that threatens it, affects us—and whatever contributes to its welfare and stability, is to us deeply and intensely gratifying. Accustomed to political warfare, the excitement of the contest is not without its charms. The loud note of preparation, the marshaling of the hostile forces, the long embattled lines, the free sweep of the standards in the breeze, the graceful waving of the plumes, the flashing of the burnished arms in the sun beams, "the shrill-piercing life and the spirit-stirring drum"—all, all have charms for us. We delight in all this, but delight much more in the actual warfare. When the opposing hosts close in fierce conflict, when the thick sulphurous clouds shut out the light of day, and beneath the glorious canopy brave hearts strive for the mastery—when man to man, foot to foot, eye to eye and steel to steel, with every muscle strung to its highest tension, every heart beating with its wildest impulse, and every soul animated with its noblest feelings, each man strikes as for the redemption of a universe, and each blow

"Wide vistas, through which victory breaks."
The glories of such a conflict, and the companionship of such free and devoted spirits, amply compensate, in our estimation, for the loss of such portion of the world's dress as might have fallen to our share, had our time and talents been otherwise employed.

But we are not without hope that, even in a pecuniary point of view, our connection with the Gazette may be profitable. Located in the centre of the "garden of Kentucky," free in a great degree from competition, and surrounded by hosts of warm-hearted democrats, it seems to us that nothing more is necessary to render it prosperous, than to make it worthy of the support of the party. To this end, the best energies of its editor will be unceasingly devoted, nor will any means be neglected which shall, in his estimation, tend to so desirable a result.

We understand that there are now upon the subscription books of the Gazette the names of some two or three hundred whigs, and it has been suggested to us that we should, in all probability, lose the greater part of them in a short time after assuming its control. This is, we think, a very probable matter—it has long been the policy of that party to cripple, if possible, the more active portion of the democratic press, by withdrawing from it patronage of every description; and to such an extent has this been carried, that individuals of that party have not been satisfied with withholding their own support, but have had the meanness to draw up subscription papers, pledging others to adopt a similar course. While we freely admit the right of all to consult their own taste and feelings as to the papers they will read or the presses they will patronize, we object to the extraneous influences to which

we have adverted, and shall not fail to notice any such attempts in a becoming manner, should an effort be made to put them in practice against us. To the present whig subscribers to the Gazette we would remark, that we shall endeavor to make it a good paper, one worthy of the patronage of all, but without the least sprinkling of whiggery, as at present understood. We shall make every possible effort to give the latest intelligence, and as great a variety as our limits will admit—if this will not satisfy them, there are other papers, whose politics are more congenial to their feelings, and the perusal of whose pages may afford them more gratification than will those of the Gazette.

To the more liberal of such subscribers we would observe, that we have the true interests of the country as much at heart as they possibly can, and that, although we may differ widely with them as to the best means of effecting our common object, such difference constitutes no just grounds for proscription or animosity, and can engender such feelings in the hearts of none but fools or sycophants.

But we turn to a more grateful theme, and will address a few words to the democratic supporters of the Gazette. We are informed that a few time-honored names are yet to be found upon its lists—men whose heads have been whitened by the snows of seventy or eighty winters—men who take a pride in being honest in the worst of times, and who would scorn to owe a dollar for their newspaper one moment after it is due. To those old fathers of democracy in the West, the present editor hopes to commend himself by his earnest advocacy of their principles, and his best efforts to advance the prosperity of the good old cause. The rest of our democratic subscribers are informed that we shall endeavor to render the Gazette every way worthy of their patronage, and hope that they will all find it to their interest to sustain us in the attempt, both by their own names, and by every practicable effort to extend its circulation. They should recollect that the press is the great moral lever which moves the world—by it principles are developed, assailed or defended—by it public opinion is, to a great extent, created and directed. Viewed in this light, its importance in a government founded upon public opinion, is incalculable. The party that controls the channels of public information, must inevitably control the government and the destinies of the nation. In this particular our adversaries are far in advance of us. Not to go beyond the limits of this State, an examination of the politics of our press will show that there are *seventeen* whigs, while there are but *five* democratic papers within the limits of Kentucky, and that the circulation of the whig papers exceed the circulation of our own by at least five to one. This state of things has resulted partly from the apathy and inattention of our party, but principally from the proscriptive policy of the whigs. The destruction of democratic presses has constituted a prominent part of their policy, which their control of the fiscal and commercial operations of the country has enabled them to effect to an extent not dreamed of by the mass of our party.

Among the topics likely to enter into the next Presidential canvass, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the establishment of an Independent Treasury, the assumption of the debts of the States, the establishment of a National Bank, the reform of the currency, and the conduct of the abolitionists, are likely to become the most prominent, and to occupy the greatest share of public attention. All these will be attended to in due order, and upon each the editor will shed all the light which his information or his experience will enable him to do.

Several vitally important questions in regard to our State administration, such as the proper mode of sustaining the credit of the State, providing means for the prosecution of our system of internal improvements, perfecting our common school system, &c. will also come up for discussion. Upon these, also, he will lay his views before the public—condemning when he sees ought to disapprove, and conferring the just meed of praise where he discerns any thing worthy of commendation.

After this full expose of his political sentiments, it is almost needless to add that he will sustain, with his best abilities, the pretensions of the democratic candidates already before the people of the Nation and the State, for the offices of President and Governor. With the political course of Mr. Van Buren he has been long and intimately acquainted, and views him as one worthy to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." A man open and candid in the expression of his sentiments, energetic and firm in their defence. One worthy to stand forth as the head of the democratic party—higher praise cannot be awarded to any man.

With Judge French his acquaintance has been more slight. His knowledge of the Judge's past political history, however,

leads him to believe that he will prove what the State peculiarly needs at the present time—a *safe politician*. One little disposed to be deluded by splendid schemes of prospective advantage, based upon no more solid foundation than the teeming brains of reckless speculators and visionary projectors. A man, in short, of sound judgment, just discrimination, cool reflection, and pure patriotism—one who will make the welfare of the State his constant care, and use his best efforts to promote the prosperity of the whole, with the least possible degree of injury to any particular section.

It only remains to speak of the *style* in which the Gazette will be edited while under our control. We have never been of the number who regarded the most abusive as the most effective writing, or considered that a free use of epithets constituted the perfection of either wit or reason. It is surely possible to differ with an opponent decorously, and to demolish the argument without assailing the man. Hopeless, indeed, would be the cause of truth and justice, were it otherwise, and speedily would error alone be able to muster an advocate. Believing that the cause of democracy is based upon truth, and that its principles are the only ones sufficient to work out fully the great problem of self-government, he would deem them disgraced if they required for their support a resort to mendacity, chicanery, or billingsgate. Such he knows not to be the fact, but that every departure from a proper degree of decorum only tends to bring them into discredit with the wise and the judicious, and to degrade, instead of elevating them. Entertaining these views, and animated by these feelings, it shall be his aim to express himself strongly and fully upon all subjects, but with the greatest respect towards his political opponents, and the least possible degree of pain to their feelings. Nor does he entertain the slightest apprehension that truth will be less effective when accompanied by decency, than she would be if linked with vulgarity and profanity.

To his contemporaries of the press, in Kentucky and elsewhere, he tenders the right hand of fellowship, promising to his political associates a faithful co-operation, and to his adversaries as strong an opposition to their cause as lies within the compass of his abilities.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Notices of deaths, marriages, &c. from a distance, must be accompanied with a *real name*, otherwise they will not be attended to; requests for the announcement of candidates fall under the same rule. We are compelled to adopt this regulation for the purpose of preventing imposition.

The communication of "Junius" is respectfully declined—it may be poetry, but if it is, we are no judge of the article.

BATHING.—It is universally admitted by the best physicians that nothing contributes more to health than frequent bathing, and nobody pretends to deny that Oldham's bathing establishment is kept in the neatest style, and that he is extremely polite and attentive to his customers. See his advertisement in another column for particulars.

THE NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

"The sovereignty of the States has never received so violent a blow as has been given in admitting, without returns, credentials or commissions, five members from New Jersey, to seats in the House of Representatives, in defiance of the laws and of the commissions issued to other gentlemen, by the only authority competent to grant them."

"Such a procedure is well calculated to excite universal alarm, and to awaken the People to the rapid strides which 'The Party' is making at usurpation. In our next paper we will publish a full account of the committee. If their plain and manly statement does not arouse the indignation of American citizens, then may it justly be asserted that 'Liberty's great soul is dead.'"

We extract the above paragraphs from the Commonwealth of the 24th ult. and in justice to their author feel bound to say, that we have rarely seen a better specimen of whig logic, blent with as little truth. It is not true that the five democratic members have been admitted without "returns," but it is true that "the sovereignty of the States has never received so violent a blow," as the attempt, by a corrupt Governor and Council, to foist into the House of Representatives five men who had not a shadow of title to seats in that body, and thereby deprive a majority of the people of New Jersey of the right of electing their representatives.

What are the facts of the case? New Jersey elects by general ticket—five of the gentlemen who ran on the democratic ticket received a majority of the whole number of votes polled. This fact was universally admitted by the whig press in and out of the State, at the time, but the Governor, in defiance of law and justice, issued certificates of election to five whigs who notoriously received a minority of the votes. When the present session of Congress opened, an attempt was made to force these minority candidates upon the House, by setting up the Governor's certificate as *prima facie* evidence of their superior right,

although duly authorized copies of the "returns" for the whole State were upon the table of the House. After a conflict of some two months, the case was referred to a Committee, the returns examined, and the fact of the democratic candidates having received a majority of the votes was reported to the House.

Upon this state of facts, the House determined to admit Mr. Dickinson and his four colleagues to their seats. And this the House was bound to do by every principle of right and justice. The constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to judge of the "election and returns" of its members. When a member presents himself, his certificate of election is *prima facie* evidence of his right to a seat, only until it is disputed. Whenever his right is contested, the next point to be determined is, who is entitled to the "returns?" That is, who, from the evidence of the poll books, has received the largest number of votes.

This is the precise point which the House has now reached. The Governor's certificate has been set aside, because the poll books proved that it was founded on a falsehood. But there is yet another stage in the controversy—which of the candidates have received the greatest number of "legal" votes. To determine this, both parties are now engaged in procuring testimony, and when it is completed a final decision will be made by the House.

How does this simple statement of facts comport with the sweeping statement made by the Commonwealth, that the democratic members had been admitted "without returns, credentials or commissions?" They have the "returns," indisputably, for the poll books show that they have a majority; and a majority of votes, in this republican country, has always been considered the very best "credentials" any man could produce to show his title to an elective office. But they have not the Governor's "commissions"—true, and we doubt not that Mr. Dickinson and his four democratic colleagues would have held themselves eternally disgraced, had they appeared in Congress claiming seats upon "commissions" based on fraud and falsehood, by which the rightful claimants were to be ousted, and a majority of the people of New Jersey disfranchised.

But we understand perfectly the object of all the clamor raised by the Commonwealth and its whig coadjutors—they are conscious that their party has been guilty of an exceedingly dirty trick, a full exposure of which must shortly be made, and they are endeavoring to escape under cover of the dust they are trying to raise. In this they will be signally mistaken. The damning deed will be unveiled to the broad eye of day—it will be fully spread upon the national archives, and forever stand recorded as one of the darkest blots upon the character of the whig party.

The Nashville Whig says, if the administration is "deprived of the Old Keystone, we shall be called upon to rejoice over a perfect smash up." If it was not for that ugly "if," the whigs would have been in power long since. But if the whigs should not get Pennsylvania, and if Gen. Harrison should be defeated by more than two to one, (which is a much more probable matter,) then our friend of the Whig will be "called upon" to mourn over a greater "smash up" than the whigs received in Tennessee last August.

THOMAS TOWLES, jr. (whig) is announced in the Louisville Gazette as a candidate to represent Henderson county in the next General Assembly. If the women of Henderson were entitled to vote, Tommy would certainly be elected, for he is decidedly the most beautiful man in the whole Green River country.

CAPT. JACOB HOPKINS, (dem.) of the same county, is announced as a candidate for the Senate, in opposition to William R. Griffith, Esq. (whig) of Daviess county.

The Globe of the 24th ult. says, "the House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged, when this paper was put to press, upon the Treasury Note bill. The determination on one side was to sit it out—on the other to speak it out. The Democrats wish to transact the public business—the Federalists to defeat it by talking interminably."

It will be recollected by our readers that the Treasury was drained by giving to the States about \$37,000,000, by the failure of the late deposit banks to refund the money deposited with them, and by the credit given to the bank of the United States for the stock held by the government in the late National Bank. In all these acts the whigs readily concurred, and some of them they originated. Having by these and other means drained the National Treasury, they now seek to stop the wheels of government, by refusing to permit a temporary use of the national credit. Such conduct is in the highest degree factious and disorganizing, and cannot fail to incur the condemnation of every friend of the country.

Mr. CRARY'S SPEECH.—We would call the attention of our readers to the extract from Mr. Crary's speech, reviewing a portion of the military career of Gen. Harrison, which will be found on our first page. The military reputation of the pseudo "Hero of Tippecanoe" is completely demolished, and from proofs furnished by himself.

Mr. Dyke intends to take his interesting little boys over to Indiana, and will visit several of the contagious towns for the purpose of giving concerts.—*Louisville Gazette.*

The editor of the Gazette goes on to inform the public that he has "heard little George Eugene sing several of the Columbus Convention patriotic songs, which he did extremely well." We hope that the "contagious" Mr. Dyke, and the "contagious" little George Eugene, may sing all the "contagious" songs of the "contagious" Columbus Convention, to all the "contagious" Tippecanoe Clubs in all the "contagious" towns "over the river," and escape all contagion from their contact with whiggery.

"CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.—It seems to be the general impression that the Executive will have to convene the Legislature for the purpose of passing a law providing for the election of electors for President and Vice President, the former law having expired by its own limitation, and that fact escaped the attention of the Legislature. This is, to be sure, an awkward business, and the blame, if any attaches, has to be shared by every member of the last Legislature. It is presumed that not a man among them was aware of the omission. The Governor is at present absent from the Seat of Government, and we are unadvised of his views and intentions in relation to the matter."

[Commonwealth.]

A very pretty comment, truly, upon the doings of the late Whig Legislature—they were all so busy in electioneering, and in *Gerrymandering* the State, with a view to secure the ascendancy of their party, by enabling a minority of the voters to elect a majority of both Houses, that they entirely forgot to pass the necessary laws to carry on the government. This, however, is not the only omission; they have forgotten to appoint a place for the comparison of the polls in the Henderson Senatorial District. They also forgot to provide means for preserving the credit of the State—for paying the contractors upon the public works, or for the further prosecution of our system of internal improvements—for nobody supposes that the wretched *Treasury Skin-plasters* will ever obtain circulation, even at a ruinous discount. But the public will have to bear the expense of an *extra session*, and may console themselves with the comfortable reflection, "that the blame has to be shared by every member of the last Legislature."

If we are not mistaken, they will choose Representatives hereafter who understand their duty, and sometimes take a glance at the statute book instead of party newspapers. The people ought to be pretty well satisfied, by this time, with the brilliant specimens given by the Whigs of their talents for governing. A bankrupt Treasury, a suspended system of Internal Improvements, which has cost millions, but scarcely brought a dollar into the coffers of the State, are pretty strong evidence of the transcendent abilities of our rulers.

To the Hon. the members of the County Court of Fayette.—You caused to be collected from the citizens of the county between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, to be laid out within the county in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road. Now, as there is no prospect of the road ever being made, we call upon you to know what disposition has been made of the money.

A. CITIZEN.

MR. STERLING, March 27, 1840.
Dear Sir,—You will please announce Mr. H. DEBARD as a candidate to represent Montgomery county in the next Legislature of Kentucky.
DEMOCRAT.

From the Louisville Gazette, March 28.
AWFUL CALAMITY.

A MOST DISASTROUS FIRE—THIRTY-EIGHT LARGE AND HEAVY ESTABLISHMENTS BURNED OUT. A MILLION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

On Thursday night about the 'dead of night,' the most calamitous fire occurred that ever visited our city. It has been suggested that it was the work of an incendiary, who bore some ill will to John Hawkins, in whose furniture establishment, on Pearl street, the fire was first discovered. The wind was high, and the flames were borne onward with fearful rapidity. A large portion of the merchandise which was removed from the stores, was burned up in Main street, although the width of the street is at least ninety feet from banquettes to banquettes.

In some instances it was with great difficulty that lives could be saved. There seemed to be, at one time, an unaccountable apathy on the part of the citizens not connected with the fire companies. Although the goods were removed from the buildings where the most danger was to be apprehended from falling walls, they were then suffered to remain and take fire and be consumed, although there were hands enough idle and in their pockets to have saved thousands of dollars. We hear surmises that the Insurance Offices of the city and the agencies have suffered severely. Our merchants are generally well-footed and guard themselves against accidents; and in proportion to their care, the Insurance Offices must suffer.

We annex the names of the sufferers, with a feeble estimate, which is far below the mark. The largest portion of our city is a waste of ruins. The largest business houses are destroyed. The times are such that we cannot hope that it may be rebuilt until we have a change in our prospects and present condition.

The alarm was given about half past 12, A. M. and the fire was not subdued until nearly day light. The breeze was brisk from the northeast, and the flames were borne onward in one sheet, that not only threatened, but brought destruction, as they rolled on their resistless way.

At one time it was feared that the whole block between Main and the river, and Third and Fourth streets, would be burned down—the wind driving in that direction, and threatening to bear all before it. Although we were more

than half a square off, apprehensions were entertained that we would be minus a Printing Office in the morning, and some of our men, who at the first alarm stood by the office, went so far as to bring our books and papers to our domicile, for which turn we owe them one.

This is the largest and most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Louisville; in proportion to the size of the place, it is greater than the great fire in New York, that *par excellence*, stands out more prominent than all others; and the shock sustained at the present time will not be easily removed.

A number of persons were in critical danger. At one time it was supposed that several were killed. Mr. Chew, of the firm of Tevis & Chew, was dangerously wounded by jumping on a garden rake, the teeth being up. Mr. Wm. Garvin was injured, and, through bruises and excitement, was borne to his residence in a state of insensibility.

Our city to-day makes a gloomy appearance. It will take some time to recover from this dreadful catastrophe. The only consolation is, that the flames did not spread further. At one time we feared that the whole city north of Market street, would be a heap of ruins.

As we have noticed above, the fire originated in the chair manufactory of Mr. John Hawkins, who is now absent from the city, and spread on each side, (the west side of Pearl street,) stopping only at Logan's iron store, one door from the Post Office.

The firemen worked with great ardor, but it seemed to us that they were rather working behind the flames, than making any attempt to arrest them by anticipating their progress.

The following list of sufferers is perfect, with the exception of the estimate of the losses, which are set down, it is believed, below the mark. The number of establishments burned out is 38; nearly all large houses, and the most of them doing an extensive business. The ways of Providence are inscrutable.

F. Rattee, fruit store,	\$1,000
Wm. W. Wall, looking glass store,	1,800
Alfred Borie, confectionery,	3,000
Mrs. Peto, milliner,	800
John Hawkins, chair manufactory,	6,000
Holt & Harris, painters,	1,700
J. Atkinson's plane manufactory,	1,400
J. Holmes' Venetian blind and mattress manufactory,	2,500
M. Dickson, gunsmith and gun store,	5,000
James Rudd's vacant store,	3,000
Wm. Heffernan's liquor store,	7,000
Joe Redding, (Pearl street house),	3,000
John W. Redding, merchant tailor,	10,000
Misses Beers, milliners,	1,000
Wallace & Lithgow, coppersmiths and tinners,	4,000
Wm. Garvin & Co. wholesale dry goods,	40,000
Joseph T. Clark, bookseller,	9,000
Jacob Keller & Co. wholesale grocers,	25,000
Swearingen, Grant & Co. queensware merchants,	45,000
McMoran & McMechan, liquor store,	18,000
Addison, Clendenin & Co. wholesale dry goods,	60,000
T. T. Matlack & Co. wholesale dealers in shoes, hats and boots,	70,000

The flames were arrested at the house of Bowles, Shreve & Co. next door to the Louisville Bank. They crossed Main street, and first attacked the house of the

Merchants' Insurance office,	1,000
E. Tyler's exchange office,	1,000
Franklin Insurance office,	1,000
John Magness, merchant tailor,	17,000
boarding house,	3,000
Dennis Spurrier, paint and paper store,	18,000
J. S. Chenoweth & Co. wholesale grocers and commission and forwarding merchants,	75,000
John Anderson & Co. wholesale dry goods,	65,000
T. J. Martin, wholesale grocer,	25,000
A. S. Whitlocke & Co. wholesale shoe store,	14,000
Rowland Smith & Co. wholesale grocers and forwarding merchants,	75,000
Gamble & Lane, wholesale grocers and iron merchants,	25,000
C. Gallagher, rectifier,	3,000
Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company,	1,500
J. Tevis & Chew, wholesale dry goods,	25,000
Mrs. Bacon's boarding house,	5,000

FROM HARRISBURG.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania on Monday, Mr. Brown, from the Committee of Conference on the Resumption Bill, reported a new bill of thirty-three sections. It provides for the appointment of Bank Commissioners, as heretofore reported by Mr. Snowden; requires the Banks to resume specie payments, absolutely, on the first of October next, under pain of forfeiting their charters; requires them, after that day, to receive each others notes at par, whilst they each pay specie; makes it penal, after the fourth of July next, for any Bank to issue notes under the denomination of \$10; requires them to have at all times, one dollar of specie in their vaults, for every three in circulation, and prohibits them from issuing post notes, declaring more than eight per cent. per annum dividends, or loaning more than a certain amount to Directors, and none to Brokers; together with some other provisions of a general character, which may be inferred from the character of the foregoing; and also makes the stockholders liable, individually, for the debts of their respective institutions, in proportion to the amount of stock held by each.

After a good deal of discussion, the Senate adjourned without coming to any conclusion in regard to the bill. The opinion is expressed that it will not become a law.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. McElwee offered a resolution, authorising the Governor to borrow \$1,000,000, either on temporary or permanent loan, at six per cent. This resolution was amended by a clause authorising the Governor to obtain the money from the U. S. Bank, at four per cent. agreeably to the provision in the charter of that institution, and if he could not procure it from the Bank, to get it any where else, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

The object of the loan is to meet the interest on the State debt, which will become payable before the next meeting of the Legislature.

Balt. American.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.—Eclipse Course, First Day.—March 17th, 4 mile heats, free for all ages, subscription \$1000, half forfeit.

John C. Beasley's b. h. Billy Towns 5 years old, by imp. Flyde, dam by Virginian, 100lbs,	2	1	1
Y. N. Oliver's imp. bl. m. Maria Black, 5 years old, by Filho da Puta, dam by Smolensko, 107lbs,	1	2	dis
Walker Thurston's b. h. Ralph, 4 years old, by Woodpecker, dam Brown Mary, by Sumpter, 100lbs,	3	dr	
Time, 7:51—7:54—3rd heat, time not kept. Track in excellent condition.			

SECOND DAY.—Sweepstakes for 2 year old colts and fillies, mile heats, subscription \$500, \$300 forfeit.

D. F. Kemmer's imp. ch. f. Houris, 2 years old, by Langer, dam Annot Lyle by Ashton,	1	1
J. G. Perry's ch. c. Dry Dock, 2 yrs. old, by Leviathan; dam Misery,	4	2
Fergus Duplantier's b. f. Pensée, 2 years old, by Lauderdale, dam by Eclipse,	3	3
A. L. Bingham's gr. c. John R. Grymes, 2 years old, by Leviathan, dam by Mercury,	2	ro
Time, 1:47—1:53.		

THIRD DAY.—New Orleans Plate, value \$500; two mile heats.

W. Thurston's ch. c. Shroshley, 4 years old, by Moore, dam by Pango,	1	1
John Campbell's ch. m. Glorina, 7 years old, by Industry, dam by Bay Richmond,	3	2
J. G. Boswell's b. f. Luda, 2 years old, by Medoc, dam Dutches of Marlborough,	2	3
Y. N. Oliver's b. m. Mary Lyle, 6 years old, by Eclipse, dam by Alfred,	4	4

As Sam Patch sagely remarked, "Some things can be done as well as others."

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship British Queen reached New York on Wednesday morning, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d instant. She brings London papers to the 1st March, and Liverpool to the 29th February, inclusive.

The British Ministry have fallen into the minority on several occasions, and it is supposed they will resign.

Money market at London remained much the same as per last accounts, but on Friday, the 28th February, (the settling day) there was a heavy pressure.

United States Bank stock had been sold at £15 10—a great fall—which we can only account for on the supposition that the intelligence of the failure of Pennsylvania to pay her interest on 1st February had reached England, without the subsequent advice of her repairing the error, and that this had affected all American Stocks.

General average of wheat for the week ending Feb. 21st, 65s 10½; aggregate for six weeks 65s 5d—duty 21s 8d.

THE OPIUM INDENTMENT.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 22nd, Mr. Herries asked if any intimation had been given from the Treasury to the parties whose opium had been destroyed in China, that no application would be made to the House to give them compensation. Mr. R. Gordon replied in the negative.—No intimation whatever had been given.

FRANCE.—An extraordinary express from Paris brings the important intelligence of the resignation of the French Ministry, in consequence of a signal defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of the "donation" for the King's son.

The Deputies, by a majority of 226 to 200 refused to consider the Ministerial proposition. They voted against discussing "the paragraphs of the bill." The Chamber adjourned immediately after the vote, and the Ministers went directly with their resignations to the King. Louis Philippe, who is said to have been "furious," accepted the resignations, and sent for the Duke de Broglie. The funds fell, and Paris was in a state of great excitement. The vote was considered a severe blow upon the Orleans dynasty.

The Duke de Broglie had been applied to by the King—but declined entering anew into political life.

The marriage of the young Prince was to take place, notwithstanding the Chamber's refusal to provide for him. The father of his bride, who, by the way, is a Princess of Saxe-Coburg and cousin to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, is reported to have said that the rejection should make no difference, and the King of the French will make provision for his son out of his own resources.

The Queen with Prince Albert has visited Drury Lane and Covent Garden. The reception was most brilliant, and the boxes crowded to excess at exorbitant prices. This was her first appearance in public. The rush at Drury outside and in was tremendous, and at "every line of the national anthem on the entree of the Queen and Albert, the former graciously courtied and the latter bowed." The pieces were the Mountain Sylph and *Raising the Wind*—the latter rather a droll selection when taken in connection with the Prince's late needy condition. Her majesty laughed heartily at Oxberry's humor, but the Prince seemed not perfectly *au fait* in English.

The new French ambassador, M. Guizot, and suite, have arrived at London.

The American Captains at Liverpool celebrated the birth-day of Washington.

The latest advices from Algiers were that all was tranquil, although the Arabs were preparing to renew their incursions.

Petitions continue to be poured into parliament relating to the repeal of the corn laws. They speak of these laws in the severest terms of condemnation.

"That your petitioners most humbly, yet firmly declare that they would willingly obey the laws for the sake of law and order and for the well being of society; but considering the Corn-laws, as they do, a direct robbery of the working classes, they can only submit to them from physical force, as they would of necessity submit to any other tyranny."

Catlin's gallery of Indian portraits is visited by all the nobility, as well as by large numbers of other people.

Holland and Belgium.—A letter from Amsterdam states that the difficulties relative to the liquidation of the debt have been got over. Belgium has agreed to regard the five millions of florins annually as representing a capital of two hundred millions at two and a half per cent, and the Dutch government is to change so much from its debt.

Spain.—the Queen-Regent, accompanied by Queen Isabella, has opened the session of the Cortes. The speech from the throne threatened the liberals, and is as Carlisle as Louis Philippe can wish it.

Hungary.—The Hungarian Diet has consented to the levy of 38,000 men; 38,500 were demanded by the government, but 500 were retrenched merely to show the power of the Diet.

The Cork American packet ship arrived off Cork harbor on Sunday last, and has brought intelligence of the present month. The accounts by this vessel have been considered to be of a very unfavorable description respecting the question of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the payment of the dividend on the stock of the state of Pennsylvania—the non provision of money for; which latter purpose has produced an unusually strong feeling of apprehension amongst the holders, and of these securities alone, but of the whole mass of the securities of the United States. If so eminent, old established and respectable a State as Pennsylvania, has at length become little better than insolvent, it is argued that very little further confidence ought to be placed in the securities of the more western and less known and established states, of which the bonds are floating in such large amounts in the English market, and thence business in American stocks has become very much depressed since the arrival of the South American, and all the stocks have

declined in prices. The fall in Pennsylvania 5 per ct. was becoming very alarming on Tuesday last, but was partly averted by that ever active supporter of the credit of his country, Mr. Jaudon, who produced to the holders the most unquestionable proof that the dividend would be paid and remitted by the packet of the 7th of Feb., and thence the market became more tranquil on Wednesday, and the London holders being sufficiently satisfied of the certainty of the credit of Pennsylvania being preserved, the stock has since been not generally sold under 76. The very little other business which has been going forward since the sailing of the Great Western, has been principally in New York 5 per cents at 86, and Ohio 6 per cents at 90. Owing to the general feeling of vague apprehension arising out of the proceedings respecting the charter of the Bank of the United States—the shares are not now higher than £15 10s. and probably any amount could be obtained at that low price. The whole state of the market for American securities and the general credit of all the States has been very unfavorably affected by the proceedings of the government of Pennsylvania—a State, any suspicion of the integrity and honor of which is doubly disadvantageous to the national credit in consequence of the high character which that particular State has been accustomed to hold over all the European States.

The question of the north-eastern boundary is also looked upon as presenting a more unfavorable appearance in the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth.

Since the departure of the Great Western, the general money market has been depressed, and Consols and Exchequer bills have both declined in value in the course of the present afternoon. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, are also of a very disheartening description—and there are no symptoms of the slightest revival of general trade.

The cotton markets are dull both in Liverpool and London, and even the present depressed value of the raw material does not create an increased consumption for cotton manufactured goods. The foreign trade of the country is curtailed very greatly by the various blockades, and other unfavorable political circumstances which are existing in various parts of the world, and the high prices of the necessities of life, through the successive failure of two harvests, and the unfavorable prospect for a third, that little else than misery and difficulty can be said to be existing amongst all but the higher classes of the country at home.

The corn markets are rising in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the English wheat, through the continuance of the present dry winds from the northeast. The average price of wheat has not yet, however, been sufficient to cause the duty to decline, and the rates are still 20s. 8d. per quarter of foreign wheat, and 13s. 1d. per barrel of 196 lbs. The duty on barley rose, however, to 4s. 10d. per quarter, and as the duty on Indian corn is the same as that on barley, your merchants will perceive that there is now the consideration of upwards of a dollar on eight Winchester bushels, against the success of shipments of that description of American grain. The general prospects, however, of the prices of every thing composing bread stuffs, are such as to render of not much importance these temporary changes of duty on wheat and Indian corn—the prices of which are almost certain to become very high before the harvest of the present year.

An important decision has been made by the Board of Trade respecting the duty upon tea brought in American bottoms from the port of Canton. This decision will give this great branch of the carrying trade to the American merchants, during the continuance of the present disputes with the Chinese—though in what manner any blockade of the port might subsequently affect the business, it may not be very easy to foresee. Nothing important has passed in Parliament respecting this question, but there is every appearance from the preparations at the dock yards, that the government has resolved upon some extensive measures of force against the Chinese.

In France, Louis Philippe has sustained a most mortifying defeat on the question of a "donation," or settlement on his second son, the Duc de Nemours; the Chamber of Deputies having refused by a considerable majority, even to consider the proposal for giving the Prince the required outfit of 500,000 francs, and an annuity of 500,000 francs.

Markets—State of Trade.

MANCHESTER—Cotton Trade.—It is difficult to describe correctly the state of trade here; for low as prices were for cloth and yarn on this day se'nnight, spinners and manufacturers are compelled to accept still lower terms than on that day; and even since Tuesday, prices are a shade lower.—This continued drooping is evidently attributable to the declining prices of cotton in Liverpool; and as immense arrivals are expected, prices for this great staple are confidently anticipated to be lower in a month than they have been for the last four years; and until it arrives at this point, a steady or extensive trade cannot reasonably be anticipated.

LEEDS.—We are still very dull in almost every branch of our trade, and prices are only kept from declining from the prudent course adopted by the trade in continuing their reduced make. There is scarcely anything doing on foreign account, and less for America than almost any other market.

BRADFORD.—There is still very little doing in our piece market, less, perhaps, than for the last three or four market days; but this is unaccompanied by any change in prices of any description of goods.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—We find the following quotations of American stocks in the London "Course of the Exchange," of February 28th:—Alabama 6s sterling five, 81; Indiana do 82; Illinois sixes, 82; Louisiana fives, 1844—52; Maryland fives, 87 sterling 84 s 85; New York fives, 86 s 87 Ohio sixes, 89 s 90; Pennsylvania fives, 76 s; United States

Bank shares, £15; do. do. debentures, 99 s 99½; New York city fives, 80.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We have had a tolerable attendance of the trade this week, and they have been met freely by holders, without making any concession in prices, the market remaining as at the close of last week, dull and cheerless. The sales to day are about 3000 bales of all kinds. There is no alteration in Brazil, though in the absence of import they may perhaps be a little dearer. Speculators have taken 1350 bales of American, and 100 Surat; and exporters 1300 American, 200 Surat, and 450 Bengal.—2040 American, 100 Bahia, 40 Pernam, and 20 Maranhão, have been forwarded into the country this month unsold. The imports this week are 7509 bags; and the sales are 24,690 bags, among which Sea Island, 114 s 25½d; 20 stained do. 7 s 9; 5140 Upland 5½ s 6½; 12,930 New Orleans, 5½ s 8½; 1260 Alabama, &c. 5½ s 6½.

Liverpool Corn Market to February 28.

Feb. 25.—There was only a slack attendance of either town or country dealers at this day's market and the extent of business transacted was extremely limited; old and new wheat brought the full prices of this day se'night, but the demand was confined to our own dealers. American flour, sweet, is quoted at 42 s 43s. 6d.

Feb. 28.—The continued prevalence of contrary winds keeps our market extremely bare of fresh supplies, either coastwise or from Ireland, and while we are still without any farther arrivals of flour from America, have only to report from Europe two cargoes of wheat.

In the transactions which have taken place between Tuesday last and to-day, our late currency has been fully supported, particularly for fine wheats, the stocks of which, we may repeat, are gradually getting into limited compass; but the sales altogether have proved merely of a retail character. The only change in duties for the ensuing week is an advance on barley and Indian corn to 4s. 10d. per quarter. At our market to-day, the wheat trade assumed a more steady aspect than in the preceding part of the week. At the same time duty paid foreign flour moved rather more freely, at an advance of 6d; and of American in bond, 3000 barrels have been disposed of at 30s 6d to 31s, partly to arrive.

Wheat Market, February 25.

Cotton continues in about the same position as last described, and 308 bales of Georgia obtained 83 s 85½; and 208 bales of St. Domingo 75½. In Coffee no business of any note was done. Spanish Wheat—10,000 hectolitres realized 63½ to 64½ per sack of 200 kilograms. All other articles remained quiet.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks, residing in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, to Capt. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of the Western Territory. The circumstance to which it alludes was mentioned in our paper a few weeks since, and was the next week followed by a communication from the Rev. Mr. Mason, explaining the affair. The Chiefs, of course, cannot be blamed for every outrage committed in their country; yet our citizens look to them for every exertion to punish the perpetrators of aggressions upon white men whom they admit upon their territory. If missionaries or others visit or meddle with their slaves contrary to their wishes, it would be well enough to set them "over the line" forthwith. Mr. Mason, however, cannot be charged with holding any opinions in common with the Abolitionists. We know him to be totally adverse to their doctrines.

In relation to civilizing or Christianizing the Indians, but little can be done until they are first taught the arts of agriculture, that they may see the practical benefits of the abstract doctrines which are attempted to be forced upon their minds before they are capable of comprehending them. If the missionaries would make themselves good farmers, and show the Indians the superior comforts of systematic industry, without meddling with their faith, far more practical good would result from it. Still, experience has proved that it is vain to expect a people to attempt to make a living for themselves while they can find it in the woods ready made to their hands. The game must be extirpated before they will listen to the doctrines of hard work, or the mild and peaceful ones of Christianity. A white man who once takes to his rifle for a livelihood, seldom returns to the "dull pursuits of civil life;" and how can it be expected of these whose ancestors have, from time immemorial lived a free life in the open woods, at once to abandon their occupation, and combine with their fellows in digging the earth. It is true that the pursuits of civilization tend more to length of years, and numerous posterity, than the hunter life; but nothing less than hard necessity will convince men of the policy of it. When they cannot find a living by hunting in the woods, then they will clear the land, and sow and reap, and not till then.

Creek Agency, Feb. 10th 1840.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG:
Friend and Brother:—We have seen published in the Arkansas State Gazette, that the Rev. J. O. Mason was shot at by a Creek Indian, which, we suppose, is true; but we have thought proper to inform you that the act was committed upon our knowledge. We called a council immediately, and used every possible exertion to ferret out the aggressor, in order that he might be brought to condign punishment; but we were unable to get a clue to the discovery of the person. We much regret that any such thing should have happened, and we are of the opinion that the person who shot at Mr. Mason must have been intoxicated, or he would not have acted as he did. We feel the more regret, as that circumstance has been made public, and that our people, and probably cause some innocent person of our tribe to be mistreated by some of our white brethren. We wish to let no opportunity escape us to assure our white brethren, that we have no other feelings for them than those of friendship.

It is further stated in the newspaper, as an opinion, that our nation is averse to religion, education, and any advance in civilization. In this we are misrepresented. We are much in favor of having our children educated, and in short, we are in favor of everything that would have a tendency to improve our condition. We do not deny that we have been opposed to the missionaries that have been located among us; and the reason is, that they have acted in such a manner as to make us believe they were Abolitionists, by their paying more attention to our slaves than to our own people. We would further say, that notwithstanding our opposition to the missionaries, we do not wish to have them mistreated while in our country.

As this matter has been published in the newspapers, we wish you to have this, our letter, published also, in order that our white brethren may know our feelings towards them. Your friends and brothers.

his
ROLY M. McINTOSH,
mark. Principal Chief Lower Creeks.

his
UFALA M. HARIO,
mark. Second Chief Lower Creeks.

Teste: BEN MARSHALL, Interpreter Lower Creeks.

APALACHICOLA, March 7.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—On Thursday morning last, the boilers of the steamer Commerce exploded, destroying the two engineers, a passenger, Mr. John Burton of this city, three deck hands, and severely wounding several others. The Commerce left this city about 9 o'clock with the U. S. mail and passengers for Chattanooga. About 30 miles from the city, opposite the Three Brothers, she stopped her engine for the purpose of setting several passengers ashore. Almost immediately upon stopping the engine, one of her boilers exploded.—Mr. Burton, one of the passengers, it appears was in the act of passing the engine for the purpose of being set ashore, as the explosion took place. He was severely injured and died in about three hours. He was a valuable citizen, and leaves many friends to lament his loss. His family we believe are at this time in Camden County, Georgia. The principal engineer was thrown into the water, and was heard to call for assistance, but although the most active steps were taken by the captain of the boat he sunk before he could be reached, and his body has not yet been found. The second engineer was thrown from his position at the engine into the cabin, and was quite dead when found. The boiler seemed to have burst forward; consequently the principal damage was done forward. The passengers in the after cabin sustained but little injury. Those in the principal cabin forward, suffered severely. Judge Woodward, of Marina, who was on his return home, was severely bruised. The Rev. Mr. McElvy slightly.

GREAT REJOICINGS IN N. JERSEY.

Upon the receipt of the glorious news of the reception of the Democratic members in the Congress of the U. S., the Democrats of Trenton and vicinity met at the house of Samuel Crossly, Bloomsburg, to respond to the decision of the House of Representatives. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the word is ON—the Freeman's banner is unfurled—"the rights of the people against fraud, usurpation and tyranny," is the motto, and victory or slavery will be the result of this contest, and that we pledge ourselves to sustain the Government, the Constitution, and the laws of the country, alike against British Bankers, Whig aristocrats, and the powers of fraud, falsehood, deception, intimidation, and bribery.

A procession was then formed under the direction of the marshal and assistants, and this vast assemblage of the freemen of Trenton and South Trenton, marched in double file through Bloomsburg, Lambertson and Mill Hill—when opposite Warner's Hotel the procession halted, and gave three cheers for the old patriot of Democracy of Salem, David Hurley, Esq., a member of the Legislature, who has been confined with sickness since its adjournment, but has now recovered. The procession also halted on the Assinpink Bridge at the bottom of Greene street, at the place where the immortal Washington took the Hessians, and where, after the close of the war, on his route to New York to be inaugurated to fill the first office in the gift of a free people, he passed the triumphal arch of liberty, they gave six cheers for American liberty.

The procession then marched through the principal streets of Trenton, cheering at the residences of old and tried Democrats, to their head quarters, where they partook of a collation prepared for the occasion.

SAMUEL OLDHAM,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his

DRESSING ROOM

from his old, well known stand, to the next corner above, immediately opposite to Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where he will be pleased to see his old customers, and all others having business in his line. As he has fitted up his Dressing Room in a style inferior to none, (having spared neither trouble or expense in rendering it complete), and as he intends to devote his usual attention to business, he hopes that the liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him, will be continued.

He also respectfully informs them that he has built in the rear of his Dressing Room, a splendid

BATH HOUSE,

which, if he was not opposed in principle to the system of *bragging*, now so universally practiced, he would pronounce to be unequalled in Kentucky. Every thing connected with it is now in complete order, and he is prepared to furnish WARM, COLD and SHOWER BATHS on the shortest notice.

His FANCY STORE is also connected with his Dressing Rooms in front, where he is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in such establishments.

Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles: English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose Waters, &c. &c. Superior Bear's and Macassar Oil; Antique do. Ladies' Brails, of every shade and description; Ringlets and Puff Curls.

A large lot of Curling Tongues; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, &c. A large lot of superior Razors and Razor Straps; Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, &c. Hair, Clothes and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality; Fine stitched Bosoms and Collars, very superior articles; A great variety of Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs and Suspenders; A large lot of Barbers' Shears; TOYS, of every description, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

Lexington, April 2, 1840—14-1f

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE,

RODOLPH.

is in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced, at my stable, in Scott county, three miles south of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington. Particulars will be made known in bills in a few days.

JOHN KILBEY.

April 2, 1840—14-1f

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

returns his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-1f

TO EASTERN MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.
One page, - - - - - \$5 00
One-half page, - - - - - 3 00
One-fourth page, - - - - - 2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, - - - 1 00
C. W. GRAHAM.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st of April, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Atchison Alexander A B C
Adams James F
Adams Matilda Miss
Adams H C
Allison H T
Allison William
Allen James

B
Baker Morgant Miss
Baker John
Baldwin Moses
Baldwin Walker W
Cates R W
Ball Harvey Rev
Barnett Mr
Bassett James M
Bazles William W
Barr Martha Ann
Baum Peter
Barr Canaba
Bracker Samuel
Bradley Lucy Mrs
Bradford Thomas
Blacklesly Henry
Blair Orpha J
Berry John (Hatter)
Bosworth B
Brooks Charles A
Booker Louisa J
Boyer S S
Boyer Mary
Brooks Margaret Mrs
Bronston Jacob
Brookway R H
Brown Mary Miss
Brown David W
Brown Edward N
Buzard Lucinda

C
Callaway Delila Mrs
Caldwell John
Callahan Joseph
Caleb C F
Candle Eleanora Miss
Cannon Silas
Cannon Harriet Miss
Carroll Margaret L
Carter Catharine
Carter Goodloe
Carley E D
Carson James
Casey J B
Cassell Samuel F
Cavins Thomas
Chaney James
Chamberlane
Clarkson B B & L C
Church Jarvis O
Conquest Lunsford
Cocks Harriet A Miss
Colbough Mr
Conner M J Miss
Cooke William
Colbert Nancy

D
Davis John
Davis James
Darnaby B W Dr
Davidson Thomas
Darnaby Edward Jr
Derby Orin
Devore Elizabeth Mrs
Desais David
Dedwit Desso
Dickerson Miss
Dille Joanna G Miss
Elliott Margaret Miss
Elliott Mary Mrs
Elliott Sarah
Elgin H
Ellis Martha Miss

E
Featherston William R
Faulconer William
Farrar Nathaniel
Farrer John
Farrish E C
Farrington Margaret A S
Fechermer Aub
Ferguson William
Feilding Buford
Ferguson James
Felix T W
French Juliet C Miss
Frey Frederick
Finney Christopher

F
Farrington William R
Farrar Nathaniel
Farrer John
Farrish E C
Farrington Margaret A S
Fechermer Aub
Ferguson William
Feilding Buford
Ferguson James
Felix T W
French Juliet C Miss
Frey Frederick
Finney Christopher

G
Ganter John
Grady John S
Grant James W
George George
Glenn John W
Green David
Green M H
Gregg Joseph
Gresham Andrew
Gilbert John

H
Harbourd Edward
Hall James C
Hall Robert
Hall Susannah
Hamilton M P
Hamilton Martha
Hamilton W C Dr
Hart Nathaniel
Hart Miner
Harrison John
Harrison A C Mrs
Hawkins William
Hawkins J H
Hawkins Elizabeth W
Haydon Ann Miss
Hatha way Catharine
Hars William J
Hoady William J
Hood James M
Holladay James
Hobbs G F
Hoswell James D
Hodge Alexander
Hostetter James T
Humiston Alva

I
Headly James Jr
Headly Lucinda
Heffner James H
Henry Mary Ann Miss
Henry Emily
Herndon Elisha T
Henry John
Hensley John
Henderson David
Hickman E R
Hillix James H
Hill H
Hix William S
Hixson Matilda
Hill M G
Hightower
Hopkins Richard
Howard John
Hudson Amand J
Hudson John
Hurdley Zacharia
Hunt David
Hubbard L R
Hutchinson James W
Hulitt Richard

J
Jacobus Nathan
Jackson Sarah
Ja kson Robert
James John
Jennings W D
Jewitt Samuel G
Jesse Benjamin A
Johns n Elizabeth
Kay Nancy Mrs
Kennedy Robert
Keene F J
Kennedy Daniel
Kent Washington
Kelly Patrick
Lawson David
Lancaster Robt
Lawson Catharine
Lawrence
Lafon
Lamme Samuel
Lainhart Susannah
Letcher William
Letcher Augustus
Letcher R P
Leek Josiah
Leeds Theresa J

K
Kearney John T
Kearney John T
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L
Lawsone John T
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M
Morrison Mrs
Morris Chancy
Monroe George E
Morton Armist
Moss Sarah S
Murphy J Jr
Murray John
Moss Mary J
McCart Daniel
McCart Jeremiah
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth

N
Nash Nancy
Neal William H
Nelson Letitia
Nelson Letitia
Nelson Letitia
Nelson Letitia
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Nelson Letitia
Nelson Letitia

IRVING LEVERETT J

Irwin James

Johnson Peter
Johnson Eliza Miss
Johnson W H
Johnson David
Jordon Charles
Jones Benjamin
Jones John H

K
Kenneth James
Kellace Louisa
Kerby Alexander
King H W
Kinman Charles W
Kirk Edward D

L
Lewis Malinda
Lewis Chancy
Lewis Charles B
Lindsay James
Logan Eliza J
Logan Hetty F
Loury R B Capt
Lofland Isaac
Loud Thomas
Lowman Thomas
Lull Harvey
Lyle Margaret

M
Morrison Mrs
Morris Chancy
Monroe George E
Morton Armist
Moss Sarah S
Murphy J Jr
Murray John
Moss Mary J
McCart Daniel
McCart Jeremiah
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth
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McClane Elizabeth
McClane Elizabeth

N
Nash Nancy
Neal William H
Nelson Letitia
Nelson Letitia
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O
Offutt Eliza C
Orv W R
O'Sullivan J D
O'Sullivan J D
O'Sullivan J D
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O'Sullivan J D
O'Sullivan J D
O'Sullivan J D
O'Sullivan J D
O'Sullivan J D

P
Pettit H
Penny & Chamblin
Peirson W P
Pearman John
Parrish Martha
Parish John G
Pickett Margaret
Price James
Priest James
Polk James
Polk James
Polk James
Polk James
Polk James
Polk James
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Polk James
Polk James
Polk James

R
Randolph Paulina Miss
Ramsey William W
Reese Elaur Mrs
Reives Nelly Miss
Read William S Dr
Reece John B
Reynolds Isaac
Rice J
Robinson James
Robertson Sarah S
Robertson
Robertson
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Robertson

S
Smith Isaac
Smith B F
Smith Joseph R
Smith Martha Miss
Smith Milton
Smith Isaac Y
Smith Beverly
Smith Robin
Smith Elizabeth
Smith M Thomas
Smith John
Smith John
Smith Cabinet Maker
Smith S R
Smithers William
Shultz Valentine
Singleton Milton R
Shoemaker Randall
Shore & G W Pratt
Simmer F G
Spode Dick
Srodenman J G
Stubbs William
Stone Betsey Ann
Scott Benjamin
Scott Harvey
Stout J B M D
Shrock Helen Miss
Spies G W
Stiles William K
Snider Benj D
Scruggs S O

